Inside Facts Concerning the Famous Stewart Will Contest.

AMOUNT OF PROPERTY INVOLVED.

It is the Most Complicated Case of the Kind Ever in Court.

POSSIBLE RUIN FOR JUDGE HILTON

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, May 25 .- The great Stewart will contest with its distinguished and costly lawyers, its pretentious and wealthy principals, its hidden millions and Its mystery will within two weeks again be in the courts and in the newspapers. The rumors of a settlement that have been going the rounds of the press appear to have no foundation in fact and the chances are against this only mode of taking the estate out of the courts within a number of years. June has been set as the time for the beginning of the summing up in the suit of Miss Rosalie Butler against the will, and for weeks the Surrogate's Court will resound with the eloquent and ingenious arguments of the leaders of the New York bar. As is always the case when these great lawyers cross swords, the large court room will not hold the crowds who will assemble day after day to listen to Joseph H. Choate, ex-Judge Russell, Elihu Root and ex-Surrogate Rollins. One majestic figure only, that of Roscoe Conkling, will be missing.

Some highly interesting information has not yet come into the public press regarding this wonderful case, and it was only within the past few days, while grubbing through the records, that your correspondent came across it. The exact value of the Stewart estate has never been correctly stated. It has been to the interest of Judge Hilton to have it underestimated, and the contestants, Mrs. Sarah N. Smith, Rosalie Butler and Prescott Hall Butler, have erred just as much on the other side in their published estimates. Twelve millions, say the counsel for Judge Hilton, is the entire value of the estate. Pshaw! reply the Butlers, Mrs. Smith and the other members of the Stewart combine, that is only another of Hilton's talse and misleading statements. Multiply his figures by the number of fingers on your right hand and you will be nearer the truth.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION. Following carefully the evidence on direct and cross-examination of the expert accountants who have testified in this case and we find that there are two widely diwergent values to this estate. If the will is upheld it is worth, as Judge Hilton says, \$12,000,000. If the will is broken it is worth from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The explanation for this apparent mystery is this: If the will stands then the transfers of property to Judge Hilton during Mrs. Stewart's litetime will stand also; if, on the other hand, the allegations of fraud and undue influence prevail, then these transfers will undoubtedly be set aside as fraudulent also, and Hilton will have to account for some 20 odd millions that are now held by him.

There is no question, therefore, as to the amount of money which is in dispute—it is the larger and not the smaller sum. Thirtyfive millions (to take a low estimate) is a sum worth fighting for, and the services of the big lawyers retained for the parties in-terested are well paid for. Three years of hard work has already made some slight in-road into the ready money of the various principals, and, according to all appearances, the contests have only begun. Whether Judge Hilton is, or is not upheld, there is every indication that these suits, already the most remarkable and lengthy in the records of the will courts of this country, will be before the public for years to come. *will be a bitter fight with sensational developments, and the lawyers will have abundant reason to feel happy before they bid a final adieu to the romance and the tragedy of the Stewarts.

. THE CONTESTANTS.

There are three contests pending at the present moment, that of Rosalie Butler, a niece of Mrs. Stewart, and a legatee, that of Prescott Hall Butler, an heir-at-law, and that of Mrs. Smith, an heir-at-law and next of kin. The suits of the Butlers are both in the Surrogate's Court and bear directly upon the validity of the will. That of Mrs. Smith attacks the transfers of the Stewart business and the real estate made to Judge Hilton by Mrs. Stewart and makes unpleasant allegations as to his influence on the old and feeble woman. This is in the Supreme Court. There is a side issue, at present regarded as of minor importance, before the Court of Appeals. It relates to the answer set up by the Butlers as party defendants in Mrs. Smith's suit. The general term of the Supreme Court has held that such part of these answers as attacks the validity of Mrs Stewart's will must be stricken out, and the Butlers have appealed from this decision. How long this issue may retard the ultimate settlement of the estate is problematical.

CHOATE SURPRISED.

The abrupt ending of the suit of Rosalie Butler surprised nearly everyone, includ-ing Joe Choate. That remarkable and astute lawyer had taken but little part in the case up to that time, having left the court work to a junior partner. Occasionally he would come into the court room and listen with a sardonic smile upon his mask-like countenance that was almost mephistophelian in character. He was waiting for two things, and he was disappointed in each. He expected to get a chance to croexamine the witnesses introduced by Mil ton's side, and he also thought he would have an opportunity to fish out testimony from Hilton himself which might be of value in the other pending cases.

Hilton, however, did not go on the stand, nor did he put on any witnesses except the six subscribing witnesses to the will. From the standpoint of the disinterested observers this was a pity, as there would unques-tionably have been some highly interesting developments under the releptless cross-examination of Choate and some dark-colored views of the relations between the wealthy, aristocratic Hilton and the lame, old woman buried in her magnificent Fifth avenue mansion, would have been added to the pres-

SOUND DISCRETION.

It was with a clear idea of these possibilities that Hilton and all his counsel agreed unanimously not to introduce any evidence other than the proof of the will. If it had not been for the highly important discovery by ex Judge Leshe W. Russell of the com bine by the Smiths, the Clinch girls and the Butlers, this plan on the part of Hilton could not have been carried out. The agreement of these heirs to stand by each other whether the will stood or fell, and been made secretly, and Hilton's counsel had not the slightest suspicion of its existence until Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler went on the witness stand. She had a legger of \$200,000 under the will, and had filed an answer in each of the suits sustaining it. Her examination had been almost coucladed when it struck Judge Russell that she would never voluntarily have given her tes-timony, which was damaging to Hilton and timony, which was ununging to Hilton and the will, unless she was indemnified against possible loss by the breaking of the will. In the minds of Hilton's counsel, at least, this proved the crisis of the case.

Some of the contestant's most important witnesses were ruled out as interested parties and the standing of the contestant her-self was altered. While, however, Hilton may congratulate himself upon this advantage, the agreement also makes possible a result less favorable to him. In the first place, it nullifies that clause of the will which declares that any legatee who con-tests the will shall thereby for eit his or her legacy. All the legatees, but the Cathedral, which means Judge Hilton and Charles J. Clinch, Mrs. Stewart's favorite nephew, being included in the agreement, such

shares as the contestants might lose will be made good out of the larger shares that will WEALTHY TURF MEN.

BUIN FOR HILTON. If, on the other hand, the will is broken, Judge Hilton will be probably completely ruined. He will not only have to surrender his prospective share in the estate, but

will have, eventually, to make restitution for the properties which, the contestants allege, he cajoled the confiding Mrs. Stewart out of. As he would have to pay interest since the time the properties came into his possession, all his private fortune would be swept away and he would be left in debt to a large extent besides. That Judge Hilton's lot is by no means a happy one can be further seen by the fact that even if he further seen by the fact that even if he should at the end of a long term of years emerge successfully from the present con-tests there will still lie upon his fortune

the troublesome shadows of other claims, that now flicker almost unnoticed. Ever since the death of Alexander T. Ever since the death of Alexander I. Stewart there have at odd times been various claimants to his estate. Stewart had told his wife and friends repeatedly that he had no relatives. When his will was offered for probate, therefore, no relatives were cited to appear. If there were relatives this was a serious blunder, as the law equires that they should be notified before a will is probated. Since that time Judge Hilton has been constantly receiving letters from persons claiming to be relatives of Alexander T. Stewart. Every person on the globe whose name sounds like Stewart appears to have been smitten with the idea that he was a relative of the drygoods prince, and that he was therefore entitled to a share or the whole of his property. Letters have been received in every language of the globe, and one Bussian has written at various times to know why he hasn't received the millions that are due him. His letters have assumed a very threatening tone, too. His name is not Stewart, but typical, unpronounceable Russian. He advances the ingenious ples, however, that Alexander T. Stewart changed

his name when he emigrated to this country.
At first glance of course these letters would seem to be unimportant; minor nuisances on a par with the begging epistles which every wealthy man receives, but some of them are more. There are among these claimants men who, in the hands of in-genious lawyers, might make out cases genious lawyers, might make out cases strong enough to give them a standing be-fore the courts. Once they get that and they can make life miserable for all the present heirs of the Stewart estate and for Judge Hilton particularly.

FIGHTING AHEAD. Such was the suit of Alexander Stewart,

of Vermont, which, after dragging along in the courts for four years, was finally withdrawn. Judge Horace Russell, Hilton's son-in-law, said to me, in regard to this: "Any man can come into court with a complaint charging this or that against a wealthy man and put him to endless trouble in employing counsel to enter his defense." But there is something more in some of these cases. It is only necessary for a claim-ant to produce family registers, burial or marriage certificates to give him a legal standing which would endanger the disposition of the entire Stewart property as le't by A. T. Stewart. If such a claimant should prove his case it would nullify a large part of Mrs. Stewart's will. That this is not a fanciful danger is recognized by Hilton, and its threatening shadows do not add to his peace of mind. It is not so improbable that Stewart had some distant direct rela-tive of whom he had never heard and who may yet turn up to oust all the present warring heirs. There are several cases of such claimants held in abeyance at the present time, and some have been pending for 13

years.
One curious and interesting result of the present contests and the publication of the Stewart agreement is the enmity that has arisen between the Butlers, who are relatives of Mrs. Stewart of the half blood, and the Smiths, who are relatives of the full blood. This enmity was caused, curiously

THE RECENT DEATH

of one of the maiden Clinch sisters. After her death it was found that her will left her ther death it was found that her will left her ever and follows the horses with his neutron entire property to the Butlers, thus because ever and follows the horses with his neutron every dash. Singular, isn't it, that his sons do not take much interest in what Stewart property. It then came out, too, his sons do not take mu that the two remaining Clinch women had so delights the father? understanding. This makes the Butlers sure to win a large proportion of the estate. If the will is broken they will eventually come in for tour-fiths of the entire estat and if it is sustained they will secure four-fifths of one-half of the estate. The proportion that will go to the Smiths, on the other hand, will be only one-fi th. The bitterness that has arisen out of this condition of affairs bids fair to make new and interesting complications before long. It has been kept secret, hitherto, and I only

stumbled upon it by chance. Up to the present time there are 18,000 folios of testimony in the case of Rosalie Butler against the will. Printed it will make ten volumes of 700 pages each. There never has been a will contest in this country in which the evidence was so voluminous, and yet the proponents introduced only six witnesses, who all testified briefly to one tact. Although Judge Hilton's counsel profess a desire to have the cases disposed of speedily, that is within three or four years, yet be indications are that it will pass into legal history as another interminable case with a goodly share of the property in the hands of the lawyers. More delicate legal questions have already arisen than in any will case ever before the courts of this country. Whether the true story of the causes that led lonely, innocent Mrs. Stewart to make her peculiar testament will ever be divulged is another question which time alone can answer. John Hog.

A Dangerous Lethargy.

The forerunner of a train of evils, which too The foreranner of a train of evils, which too often culminate fatally, is inactivity or lethargy of the kioneys. Not only is Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, or some other dangerous integral disease of the organs themselves to be apprehended, but dropsical diffusions from the blood, rhenmatism and gout, are all traceable to the non-removal from the blood by the kidneys of certain impurities. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters depurates the blood, renders the kidneys active and prevents their disease.

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SOME VERY CELEBRATED NAMES,

And the Characteristics of Their Owners When on the Track.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, May 25 .- "What a reckless, rushing crowd mixes and mingles at the race tracks these days," remarked an old theatrical friend last night after an aiternoon at the Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting. He has now turned from the playhouses, which are his winter resorts for pleasure, to outdoor sports for recreation. "It seems almost incredible," he continued, "that so many men and women every day of the racing season haunt the tracks and go half mad over the dissipations that are in-separably connected with almost all kinds of trials of speed and endurance. There is something in the chase, the ball, the struggle of beautiful steeds in the white heat of endeavor and in fact, in all phases of heroic competition which warms the blood, fires the veins and makes both men and women intoxicated with the spirit and enthusiasm

"Men of affairs as well as men of leisure seek this kind of amusements. Women of education, wealth and fashion mix in the same throng with the flashy, speedy girl of the period in this desire to watch men and animals play with each other in reckless effort and back their favorites with money. Think of 20,000 people enduring an hour and a half of travel over ferries and by rail to witness the Brooklyn handicap. Probably 30,000 will go to the same trouble even in the most discomforting hot weather to watch the greatest horses in the world com-pete for the suburban handicap on the 13th of June. Not only do men and women of wealth and leisure follow the racing meet-

LOVERS OF SPORT.

Sitting the other night with A. J. Cassatt, William L. Scott and two or three other men of like character, I was surprised to find what a deep interest they took in horses and horsemen. This led me to run over in my mind the wealthy men of my pleasant acquaintance who own racing stables. What for I do not know. As a rule they cost a great deal of money. Even when they are moderately successful they are very expensive, but when they do not win they are ex-

ceedingly extravagant luxuries. Think of the staid old banker, Augustus Belmont, owning a racing stable, which he has to hire others to attend to. The pleasure now and then of reading that one of his horses has won a race, or of occasionally going down to the track and looking his string over with an air of pleasant assumption, is about all he gets out of it. Only the other day he invited me to accompany him, and the veteran sportsman and shrewd financier took as much interest in talking about his horses with his trainer as a young man would in extolling the merits of his best

We took an early train for the track. He was eager to look the animals over before the racing began. A carriage was waiting our arrival; we were driven to the stable as quickly as possible, and the stern old banker, whom people as a rule never imagine thinks of anything but financial affairs, grew as chipper as a boy among the stable men, with whom he is a lavorite. He has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on and about his horses, and isn't tired yet. He takes as much interest in the sport as ever and follows the horses with his field

AUGUST BELMONT'S LIMP. By the by, I notice that Mr. Belmont imps rather more than usual. This fact recalls to my mind a striking incident in his remarkable career. I believe it was as far back as 1847. He was at the theater one night when a friend of his from South Carolina made some slighting remarks about a lina made some slighting remarks about a lady of their mutual acquaintance. Mr. Belmont resented it. The nery South Carolinian slapped him in the face. Mr. Belmont challenged him and they fought a duel at Bladensburg, the dark and bloody ground of so many hostile meetings. Mr. Belmont was wounded and I believe Mr. Hayward was also. That battle with fire arms left Mr. Belmont with a lame leg, which does not improve with age.

which does not improve with age. George Lorillard, while living, devoted a good portion of his vast wealth to his racing stable, and Mrs. George Lorillard was ambitious to continue in her own name the stable which her husband left. She did run some horses the same season and still keeps a few, but having married a titled gentleman on the other side of the water she does little more than keep the old stock farm in shape and retain a few of the old favorite horses for breeding purposes as a matter of sentiment.

Pierre Lorillard sold his stable a couple of years are to devote himself to Turado Park, one of his pet hobbies. This is the scheme that was to be fenced in and made exclusive for people who had money and were willing to pay for a high toned home. I think the experiment has been somewhat of a disappointment to Mr. Lorillard, for he is buying more horses and his colors, which were once so tamiliar, will again be seen on the turf next season, if not this year.

STRIKING EXAMPLES. "Who will not remember the late M. H. Sandford? He was a very wealthy man of business, yet kept one of the most extensive and expensive racing stables ever on the American turf. In the racing days of ten

years ago he was one of the most conspicu-ous patrons of the turf in this country. He ranked with Mr. Belmont in all such mat-Governor Bowie is another striking example of how rich and influential men frequently turn to the horses for their pleasures. While he was a railroad President and the Governor of Maryland he had racing stable that was known from one end of the land to the other. Nothing pleased him more than to sit in the Judges' stand or hold the watch over fleet-footed horses. Age

has not dimmed this desire. That strict disciplinarian and ardent business man, Henry G. Davis, when he was a United States Senator from West Virginia, had a stock farm and running horses. He was too conservative to have it handled in his own name, so it stood with his brothers, T. B. and W. R. But the staid old Senator used to take great interest in the stakes and purses in which the Davis horses were entered. They were rarely successful and cost a great deal of money, but it was given up without a murmur, while loss on any legitimate transaction would be received

scowls of regret. Senator Hearst, of California, has a large stable which must cost him \$50,000 a year more than it earns. He keeps it in good style, and an expensive citizen by the name of Joe Clark, an old sporting man, is its superintendent. The Senator does not often have the pleasure even of seeing his horses start in a race, for his extensive business interests in California keep him there a good deal of the time.

PACIFIC BLOODS. Many rich men from the Golden Gate spend a good slice of their big incomes in race horses. Senator Stanford turns to trotting rather than running steeds. He has a fine stock farm near San Francisco and buys and sells trotters for very extravagant prices. Lucky Baldwin, as he is called on account of his phenomenal success in all sorts of financial operations, has a

and brandy, and a racing stable, he mans ges to keep from getting lonely.

J. B. Haggins, another Pacific coast citizen, has one of the largest strings of horses on the turf, but it costs him a great deal more money than it earns. His legitimate business is hop raising and he probably gathers and sells more of this beer-making gathers and sells more of this beer-making material than any man in the United States. Yet his enthusiasm and pleasure is with his horses. It is a strange penchant, for very few of these Pacific coast sportsmen have an opportunity of seeing their horses run. Western men, as a rule, run to the hazards of

life more readily than Eastern capitalists. But we have plenty of citizens of wealth and position who turn for their pleasure or dissipations to field sports. Commodore Kittson, who at the time of his death had a stock farm near Philadel-A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN phia, was an important figure in racing matters. He had very large material interests both East and West, yet he loved to talk about his horses better than anything else, and would rather be interviewed about them than any other affair of life. He was fond of both trotters and runners and raised and raced each with equal pleasure.

OUR OWN CAPTAIN. Captain Sam Brown, of Pittsburg, who owns Troubadour, the winner of the suburban handicap of two years ago, spends probably \$50,000 a year on his running horses and yet they are not overly often in the lead at the finish. Yet he never complains at the expense, and the pleasure of having a horse start in a race does not seem to be marred with him, no matter what its posi-

"A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is probably the most successful man He has been exceedingly lucky in having such prime ones as the Bard, Taragon, Eurus, etc. Mr. Huggins, his trainer, is regarded as one of the most capable men in the business, and to his watchful care and intelligence is due much of the success that has followed this stable. Prominent horsemen tell me that it does not cost Mr. Cassatt anything, but pays him a fair dividend on his investment. This is probably due to the fact that he has it handled like any other business in which he engages. Horse-racing is like everything else; if done in a businesslike way it is apt to pay, but most rich men leave everything to their employes, and the result is loss and disappointment.

ion under the wire.

The Dwyer Brothers are the most successful men that ever ran horses in this country. They are both practical horsemen, and they give their stable their earnest and unings, but many staid and methodical men of divided attention. While they still keep business own and run horses as their disiemployes, while their racing stable is looked upon by them as their regular occupation. They buy colts, raise horses and race them upon strict business principles. They watch the training of their animals, and know just how they are being handled.

SOME BIG WINNINGS. The result is that they have for two seasons won at least a quarter of a million of dollars in stakes and purses, to say nothing of what they have taken out of the poolbox by betting. William L. Scott, another Pennsylvanian, and like Mr. Cassatt, a railroad man, has not been so successful. For a season or two when he had Quito, Charity and one or two other good ones his colors were often seen in front at the end of a race, but for the past two seasons he has probably spent \$50,000 a year in endeavoring to get a horse to the front at the finish.

He got disgusted last year and concluded to quit this sort of dissipation forever. But like a man who swears off drinking and then goes and treats his resolution, he could not stay out of the game. He went this year and bought more horses, and himself and his colors are again to be seen at the present great meeting at Gravesend, where he hopes to see his 2-year-olds give a good account of themselves.

Captain Connor, who keeps the St. James Hotel, is one of the best known turfites in this country, and although younger than many other men of means who turn to horses for recreation, his name as a patron of the turf can be found farther back on the records than almost any man who is now prominent in racing circles. He has owned and raced some of the best horses in the country. Just the chandler; candles will go into cand now he has about 20 head of youngsters, sticks, but have never been known to fit. some of which he expects to see at the front during the present season.

Mr. D. D. Withers is another notable orseman who has grown very wealthy in legitimate business enterprises. He spends his entire summer season on the race track, and his word is good for a million at any time and in any place. He manages the Monmouth Park Association, of which Mr. Cassatt is the President. His word is regarded as his bond in all things, and he is one of the severest and most capable judges on the race track. I have often heard Cap-tain Connor, who is himself high up on all turf matters, say that Mr. Withers is the best authority in this country on all rules and law, written and unwritten, that governs horse racing.

A NEW TRACK.

John A. Morris, who is perhaps one the richest of all the turf patrons, is building a mile race track on his farm out in Westchester county. I was out there the other day and he is going to have a splendid course. Race meetings are to be held, and as big stakes and purses given by this single individual as any of the associations will offer. Besides this stock farm in West-chester county, Mr. Morris has a breeding establishment in England, where he sends American brood mares and raises his own colts from English thoroughbreds. He appears to have started in to devote the balance of his life to raising and racing runners.

All of these men are interesting and force-ful characters. There are others of greater or less note whom I could recall. But these are the leading names. They are also the leaven that make tolerable the rude loaf of umanity which inevitably gathers about all kinds of field sports. Men such as I have named run horses for pleasure. No element of unfairness would be tolerated by them, and it is this character of men who force all those who follow racing to run their horses fairly and give the turt a stand-

ing among all classes.
It seems strange, however, to a man whose inclinations do not run in that direction to see these rich men, staid and even stern in business association, loving to mix with the rough element about the stables and race tracks. For the moment their whole nature seems to change and they are young again. In looking them over and watching this phase of their lives, I am reminded how true is the old adage: nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men." FRANK A. BURR.

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est and the best. Everybody is satisfied who has them made at his galleries. Fsu TREGANOWAN'S Art Store is the cheap great penchant for running horses. Be-tween his hotel, banking operations, theater, big vineyards, where he makes fine wines etc. 152 Wylie ave. EVERYDAY SCIENCE.

Wonderful Growth and Rapid Development of the South.

LONGEVITY OF THE HUMAN RACE.

The Importance of Definite Standards in Manufactures.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH. 1 Readers of THE DISPATCH who desire formation on subjects relating to industrial development and progress in mechanical, civil and electrical engineering and the sciences can have their queries answered through this column. The awakening and progress of the South

during the last few years forms a record of wonderful growth and rapid and far-reaching development. Its immense mineral resources are, as yet, comparatively untouched, but there are abundant signs of energy and movement in that field. At Mossback, about nine miles from Arbacoochee, a sensational gold find has lately been made. It is in a vein of soft and partially decomposed sandstone and slate, with stringers of quartz running through it. The vein near the surface is 8 to 9 feet thick, and is expected to assay \$25 to \$30, and periectly free milling. The cotton industry, too, is rapidly on the increase, and a strong tendency on the part of the Many of the Northern mills located in in course of pulling up stakes and removing their machinery and plant to the cotton fields of Georgia and South Carolina, or have already done so, and the building of Southern mills is going on rapidly. The development of the iron manufacturing industry in Alabama, which is fairly taking the lead in the production of all kinds of iron manufacture, is another sign of the times, and there is every reason to believe that the South will, in time, become a very formidable competitor with the North in all our domestic markets. A large proportion of the capital which is being invested in these new enterprises is furnished by the

Importance of Standards. Mr. See, in his recent paper on standards, read before the mechanical engineers at Erie, shows that many of our fundamental many of the arts use units which are differlist of proper subjects for standards he gives gloves as an excellent illustration of the lack of record. Gloves are commonly supposed by the trade to be graded in size by knuckle girth in inches. The dealer, acting on such belief, measures the customer's hand with a common measuring tape, or with a more con-venient tape known as a glove measure. If the hand measures 7 inches he provides the customer with a glove marked 7, and thinks he has done his duty. The mistake of this procedure lies in the fact that 7 of the glove scale does not mean 7 inches; a fact which many giove makers and dealers seem entirely ignorant of. The glove measure is not the same as a common inch measure, but is considerably longer in each number. Among other instances, too, of inconsistency and lack of system, it is noted that there never seems to have been any community of thought between the candlestick maker and the chandler; candles will go into candle

Increasing Longevity. Medical Society, gives some interesting sta- nishing is said to consist in incorporating tistics on the results of modern medical and sanitary science and a more rational mode of life in prolonging the average of human life. The United States, having a doctor of medicine for every 600 population, shows the lowest death rate in the world. Its average life expectancy is 55 years, and in England, which comes next the expectancy among the urban population is 50, and among the ruralists 54 years. Russians have a life expectancy of but 28 years, and Chilians of the same, while in the Soudan the rate is 23 years. The average life in the Rome of the Cæsars was 18 years; now it is over 40. Within 50 years the average in France has increased from 28 to 4514, and in the days of Queen Elizabeth the English average was but 20 years. Among the causes of this great change, Dr. Todd mentions better drainage and diet, greater cleanliness, vaccination and the use of an-esthetics, quinine and the like. He thinks that quinine alone has added two years to the average life of civilized man. To these agencies should be added the decrease of war, the more lenient laws, and the greater

temperance of our day. Amateur Photography and Its Possibilities. Laura M. Marquand, in a recent article, advises amateur photographers to "take some fine head painted by an old master, study the light and shade upon it, the character of the face and the quality of the background. Then choose from among your friends one whose type is something like the one in the picture and arrange with great care the light on the head and face and neck and shoulders. The arrangement of each detail of the drapery is also important, and with such care there is nothing to prevent your getting an interesting negative. If there is a dimness over the picture, and you want to carry out even that idea, vou can do so by putting your lens slightly out of locus. That will eliminate some of the detail and produce the desired softness and dimness." After giving other valuable After giving other valuable hints with reference to the arrangement of lights and poses, Miss Marquand adds: "If you are an art student, you can help your art very much by studying pictures in this way. You will learn how persons far wiser than you have managed their light and shade, how beautifully they have posed their subjects, how they have taken thought of every important line."

A New Explosive.

A new explosive has been invented which ombines two important and long-desired essentials, efficiency and entire freedom from danger. The idea occurred to Mr. Muller, of Cologne, the inventor, to introduce water into the explosive itself, but in a on exhibition. solid form. Certain salts possess the property of holding in combination, in the state of water of crystallization, a portion of the liquid in which they form and are deposited, the quantity of water varying with the salt. When heated, such salts dissolve in their water of crystallization, and that, too, usually, at quite a low temperature. Upon being further heated, they lose this water very easily, and in most cases without the sait being altered. With a proper explosive, carbonate of soda, which has ten equivalents of water, or suiphate of magnesia, which has seven, is incorporated in a very finely divided state, and the result is nan by its inventor "gristontite." By a special safety match, all danger of setting fire to the gas that may exist in the surrounding at-

Oscillation of High Structures. Tall church steeples built of stone are known to have considerable oscillation in high winds, and chimneys partake of this motion in a degree proportionate to the stability of their design, and in the proportion of diameter to height. A chimney near from 30c to 50c each Marseilles, France, 115 feet in height and every description.

4 feet outside drameter at the top, showed a maximum oscillation of 20 inches during a maximum oscillation of 20 inches during a severe gale. A chimney near Vienna 164 feet high, of good proportions, having a 6½-foot flue, was found to oscillate 6½ inches during the severest storms. The form of the Eiffel tower offers the least area to the force of the wind, but its height and materials encourage oscillation, and it will be interesting to have a record of its behavior in storm winds.

Compressed Gas as a Cautery. Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson, who little over 20 years ago introduced ether spray as a means of preducing local ancesthesia, now makes a novel suggestion, viz., cautery. He points out its advantages over the cautery, heated wire or knife, in that it is less alarming and for the moment pain-less, as cold is an anæsthetic. He mentions chlorine as a suitable gas for the purpose, but prefers carbonic anhydride as most ageable, cheap, almost inodorous, not un-wholesome and not inflammable, so that it can be used with artificial light.

Arrow Poison.

H. M. Stanley lost several of his followers while traveling on the Lower Congo from poisoned arrows, and was at a loss to know what poison was used by the natives. The mystery was solved by his finding a packet of dried red ants. The bodies of these insects were dried, ground into powder, cooked in palm oil and smeared on the points of the arrows. It is well known that formic acid exists in the free state in red ants, as well as in stinging nettles, and in several species of caterpillars, and in its pure state it is so corrosive that it produces blisters on the skin.

The Light of Shooting Stars.

M. Cornu gives it as his opinion that the Northern manufacturers to gravitate to the South has been manifested for some time. It conflagration or the heat of impact. In those high regions the atmosphere is too well-developed manufacturing centers are unsubstantial to render the explanation acceptable. It is much more likely, he says, that the phenomenon is one of static electricity developed by simple friction, and it is well known that rarified gases can be made to glow intensely with but very little electric fluid.

Rapid Transit.

The Portelectric system devised by Prof. Dolbear, of Boston, for the carrying of parcels and mails, has been very favor ably commented on in electrical circles. He proposes to transmit packages from New York to Boston in two hours, or say at the rate of two miles a minute, by electricity. There appears to be every prospect that the scheme can be successfully accomplished.

Prevention of Lend Poisoning. To prevent lead poisoning painters should wash their hands frequently in a strong decoction of oak bark, have short hair and units are vague, indefinite, and of no beard, and during work wear a cloth cap. record. Many of the arts require units The hands should be cleansed and the mouth which have never been established, and rinsed with cold water before eating. The many of the arts use units which are differ-ently constructed by different persons. In his fat, and milk should be taken in great quantities.

Making Paper Tough.

By mixing chloride of zine with the paper pulp in the process of manufacture, paper can be made as tough as wood or leather. The greater the degree of concentration in the zinc solution, the greater will be the toughness of the paper. The toughened paper can be used for roofing, making boats, boxes, and a multitude of other purposes.

New Use for the Poppy. The poppy forms a network of roots that cannot be exterminated without great difficulty, and is therefore admirable for keeping embankments in place. French engineers are now sowing newly-constructed railway embankments with poppies, with a view to prevent their destruction by heavy rains.

Anti-Turnish Paper. A new method of preparing paper for

with the paper, or applying to its surface, fine powder of metallic zinc. Electric Brake. An electric brake, which has been put through a series of very severe tests, is said to be more effective than the air brakes now

Explosive Dust. Coal dust, flour dust, starch and flour are all explosives, when mixed with certain pro-

portions of air.

FOR NERVOUS DISEASES Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. F. G. Kelly, Alderton, W. T., says: "I have prescribed it in a large number of cases of restlessness at night, and nervous diseases generally, and also in cases of indigestion caused by lack of sufficient gastric juice of the stomach, with marked success, and consider it one of the best remedies known to the professional world."

One Thousand Miles of Transportation and One Week's Board for \$12 00.

The Pittsburg and Cincinnati packet line. Steamers leaving Pittsburg as follows: Steamer Katic Stockdale, Thomas S. Calhoun, Master, leaves every Monday at 4 P.M. Steamer Hudson, J. F. Ellison, Master, leaves every Wednesday at 4 P. M.
Steamer Scotia, G. W. Rowley, Master, leaves ever Friday at 4 P. M.

First-class fare to Cincinnati and return, \$12 00, meals and stateroom included; or, down by river and return by rail, \$12 50. Tickets good until used. For further information apply to James A. Henderson, Superintendent, 94 Water

su

P. & L. E. R. R .- Aliquippa. On May 30, Decoration Day, trains will leaves Pittsburg for Aliquippa as follows: 5:25 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 10:20 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:20 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.

street.

Returning leave Aliquippa 11:30 A. M., 12:42 P. M., 4 P. M., 4:50 P. M. and 6:30 Central time-one hour slower than city

FOR a finely cut, neat-fitting suit leave your order with Walter Anderson, 700 Smithfield street, whose stock of English suitings and Scotch tweeds is the finest in the market; imported exclusively for his

Summer. Parnishings.

It is now, during the hot spell, that we

think of turnishing our homes to be cool and inviting. Chairs, rockers and settees cspecially for the summer trade now chibition. P. C. SCHOENECK, 711 Liberty street. California Wines. California sherry, tull quarts, 50c. California port, full quarts, 50c. For sale by G. W. Schmidt, Nos. 95 and

Guns and revolvers carefully repaired guns for hire, tents for sale, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 706 Smithfield st,

WHILE the weather is nice take the bahy to Pearson's for cabinet photos of it and you are sure to be pleased. Fon finest photos and crayons at lowest

prices, patronize An recht's Elite Gallery, 516 Market st., Pittsburg. Use elevator.

Bring baby. TAYLOR & DEAN'S.

203 and 205 Market Street, Is headquarters for adjustable window screens, which will fit any window. Price from 30c to 50c each. Also for fencing of

A CREDITABLE EXAMINATION assed by the Naval Cadets Who Have Bost

at Sea for Two Years. SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 25 .- The final examination of the class of naval endets that graduated two years ago and recently returned from sea has been concluded at the Naval Academy. The merit roll, showing the standing of each cadet, is being prepared, and will be announced in a day or two. The class numbers 42 members, all of whom were examined except naval cadets Frank W. Hibbs, Minnesota, and Ben Wade Stearns, to use a jet of highly compressed air as a of Iowa, who are sick at their homes. The former completed the academic course No. 2, and the latter No 10, and they will proba-

2, and the latter No. 10, and they will probably retain relative standing in the class in the examination to which they will be subjected later op. Of those examined it is thought all have passed successfully.

At present there are 21 vacancies, which number may be increased before the date for making the assignments, June 30. In the vacancies already created 18 are among the line of officers, two in the engineer corps and one in the marine corps. In the examination of condidates for admission to corps and one in the marine corps. In the examination of candidates for admission to the naval academy, just closed, out of 61 applicants 28 were successful in both mental and physical examinations and eight were physically disqualified. Among the latter were M. H. Wayne, of Pennsylvania, and T. R. Smith, of New York. Color blindness caused the rejection of several.

WON A TWO YEARS' FIGHT.

A New York Veteran Comes Out Ahead in a Long Legal Bande.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, May 25 .- Police Captain George Wasburn, after two years' retirement, has won his fight against the police commissioners. In June, 1887, he was retired on a pension, although he was an able-

bodied officer.

The law of 1885 required retirement at 60, and he was 60, but the captain was a veteran soldier, and the Supreme Court held to-day that he was thereby relieved from the operation of the law of 1885.

ONE of the greatest toilet luxuries is a pure and fragrant powder. You can buy Atkinson's White Rose, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, etc., and always pure.

HOTEL NORMANDIE, ATLANTIC CITY, -NOW OPEN .-

Under new management.
T. C. GILLETTE, Prop'r.
my22 Late of Colonnade Hotel, Philada. Longview School.—FORMERLY HOTEL Longview—will be opened for the
reception of summer boarders by July 1, 1889.
For circulars and information apply to
REV. JOHN G. MULHOLLAND,
my2-93-TTSu Longview School, Brookvilte, Pa.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA., MAIN line Pennsylvania Railroad, on top of ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS. THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE Will open June 25. All trains stop at Cresson. For circulars, etc., address WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt., my7-2-DSu Gresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

IDLEWOOD

Hotel and Cottages.

Five Miles From Pittsburg, On Panhandle Railroad. OPEN MAY 30.

Prior to opening, the proprietor will be on the premises every Tuesday and Friday to meet those wishing to look at rooms or cot-Take the 2:55 F. M. train at Union station on the above days. It is only 20 minutes' ride to Idlewood. W. S. JACKSON, Proprietor. my24-83-su

DEER PARK

OAKLAND.

the Crest of the Alleghenies. 3,000 Feet Above Tidewater.

Season Opens June 22, 1889. These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghenies, and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Oblo Railroad, have the advantage of its through train service both east and wast, and are there-fore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

case of accident, fire escapes of the most recent and approved design bave been added to the hotel buildings at both resorts.

Electric lights have been introduced throughout the houses and grounds; Turkish and Russian baths and large swimming pools provided for ladies and gentlemen; suitable grounds for lawn tennis; bowling alleys and billiard rooms are here; fine riding and driving horses are kept for hire, in short, all the necessary adjuncts for the comfort, health or pleasure of

With due regard for the safety of guests in

Rates, \$60, \$75 and \$90 a month, according to All communications should be addressed to GEORGE D. DESHIELDS, Manager Balti-more and Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to after that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett county, Md. my12-62-su

:: PARK

NORTH EAST, PA

FORMERLY LAKE VIEW,

This beautiful place has been entirely

renovated and refurnished in Brst-class order, and will be opened for guests on MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1839, as a family summer resort. This hotel is situated on the shore of Lake Erie, with a beautiful sandy beach, which makes as fine a place for bathing as the seashore; also fine fishing. Will have small boats on the grounds. The place consists of a fine farm, and it is the intention of raising everything for table use. Also have fine herd of cattle, and will make a specialty of good, pure milk and butter. A livery, consisting of Shetland ponies, for children, and single and double rigs, on the preurises.

ROBERT DWLL, Prop.,

Address all communications to

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While it is impossible to avoid attacks of illuess and to finally conquer the great de-stroyer, Death, there is abundant evidence to prove that there are agencies within the reach of skill and science capable of cor-recting the tendencies of disease and restoring enfeebled energies to their healthy functions. Life certainly cannot be made perpetual; but it can doubtless be prelonged by judicious treatment, and misery and suf-fering can be prevented. The idea that dis-ease will spend itself without the aid of redical skill is as absurd as to suppose that the laws of nature are without purpose and direction. It is the same in the animal r s direction. It is the same in the animal s in the vegetable kingdom. When a to so shows signs of weakness or decay it is by care that its vitality is restored. Lesywait care that its vitality is restored. Lee, we feel alone and the process of decay will advance, and in a short time a dead trunk only will remain. But attend to it, water its reots, protect it from blighting winds, etc., and it will tagain flourish as if it had never given eviclence of feebleness. So it is with the human being; for if nothing be done to control colds, fevers, lung, liver and kidney affections, and a thousand and one other discusses to which flesh is heir, they are certain to oband a thousand and one other discusses to which flesh is heir, they are certain to ob-tain headway, break down the most vigor-ous constitutions, and, after a longer or shorter time of wretchedness and suffering, shorter time of wretchedness and suffering, end lile. Thousands die ever y year from neglect resulting from carelessness, prejudice, or some other blameable cause. Families are depleted, fond ties severed, torturing anxieties produced, and indless miseries protracted from one generation to another by reason of overlooking the commencement of disease and delaying medical treatment. Fatal beyond conception it this carelessness in regard to health and life, for without health there can be no happiness, and when health there can be no ha ppiness, and when life ends—all is darkness and mystery. After carefully considering these circum-

stances every one will recognize the importance of consulting a skillful and experi-enced physician as soon as the existence of any disease is detected. To delay is always dangerous, and may prove fatal. The principal point to decide is the choice of a doctor. Advanced medical science alone, as practised by Dr. Woods, can meet the demands of the case, and he wishes to impress upon young and old alike the importance of retaining, if posse/ssed, and regaining, if lost, the full force of physical and nervous ener-gy. Dr. Woods thoroughly understands the treatment of such cases, as is proved by the fact that a large number of young peo-ple who consulted him when in a state of debility have regained p werful constitutions. He libewise gives attention to people advanced in age whose systems have lost vitality. Broken down constitutions come within one of his greatest specialties as a practicing physician, and the amount of good he has done in restoring health and strength is simply incalculable. The first principle of his treatment is to stop the disease and then restore the vital organs to their proper functions. He repairs and builds up the constitution, so that the whole system is made new. The truth of this is shown by the fact that his patients gain from 15 to 50 pounds in from one to three

Dr. Woods can refer to hundreds of wellknown and influential citizens whom he has restored to perfect health after their diseases were considered incurable, and in many instances they had given up all hope of ever realizing the sense of good health again.
When possible the doctor preters to see hin patients; but when this is impossible his successful system of treatment by cor-respondence enables the sill cted in all parts of the world to avail themselves of the benefit of his skill at a very small cost. Com-cents in stamps for question list. All communications sacredly confidential. No charge for advice. Examinations are also

free to those who desire treatment. DE R. A. WOODS, HOTEL ALBEMARLE, PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET. PITTSBURG, PA. Office hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to

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